



Make AMERICA
As Well As

HOW TO TAKE OUT
YOUR SECOND OR
CITIZEN PAPERS

AN EASY BOOK IN PLAIN ENGLISH

**METROPOLITAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

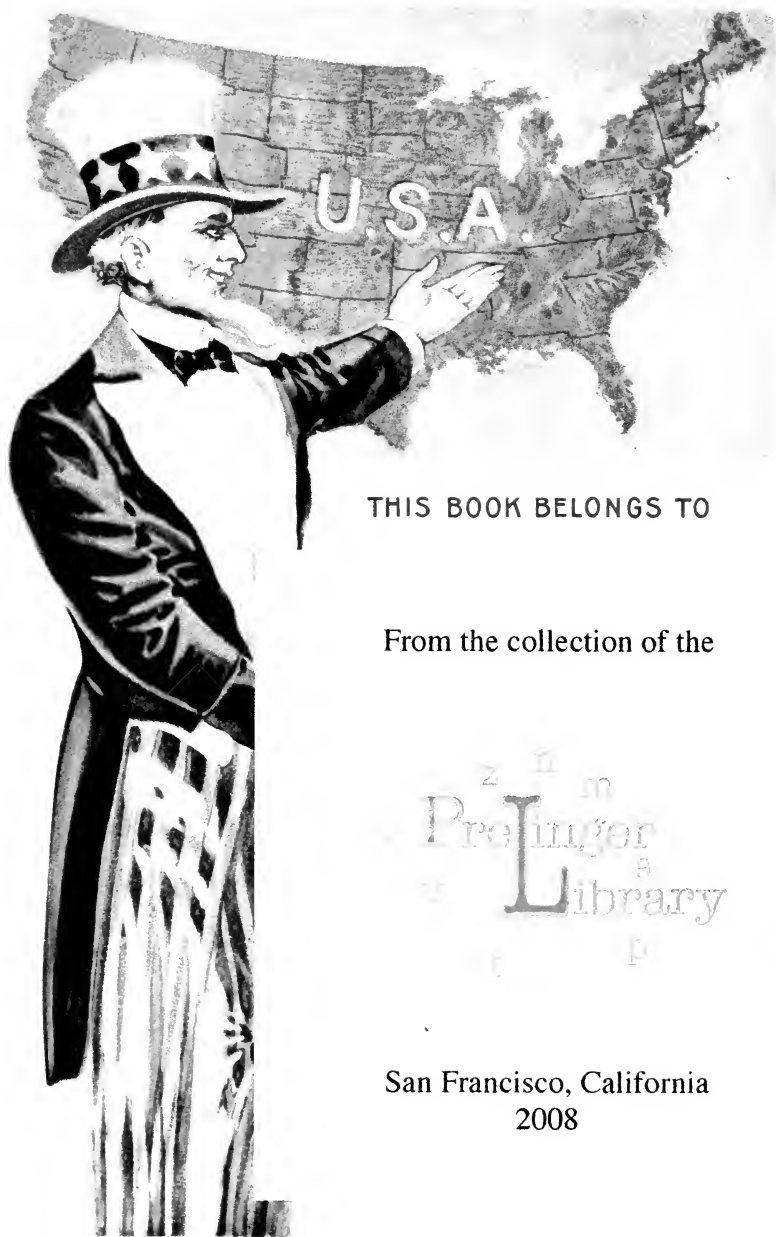
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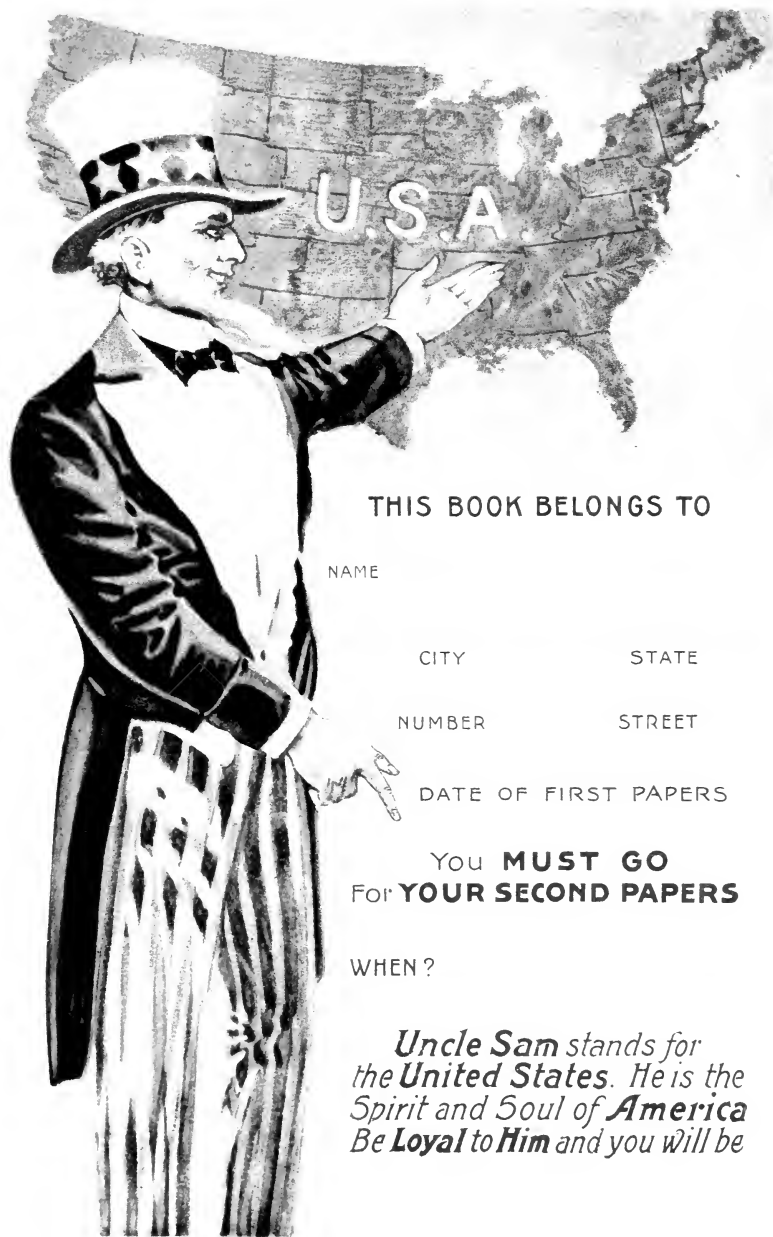
San Francisco, California
2008

AIDS TO CITIZENSHIP SERIES

How to Take Out Your Second or Citizen Papers

*An Easy Book in Plain English
for the Coming Citizen*

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



THIS BOOK BELONGS TO

NAME

CITY

STATE

NUMBER

STREET

DATE OF FIRST PAPERS

You **MUST GO**
For **YOUR SECOND PAPERS**

WHEN?

*Uncle Sam stands for
the United States. He is the
Spirit and Soul of America
Be Loyal to Him and you will be*

AIDS TO CITIZENSHIP SERIES

How to Take Out Your
Second or Citizen Papers

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METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

IMMIGRANT SERVICE AND CITIZENSHIP BUREAU

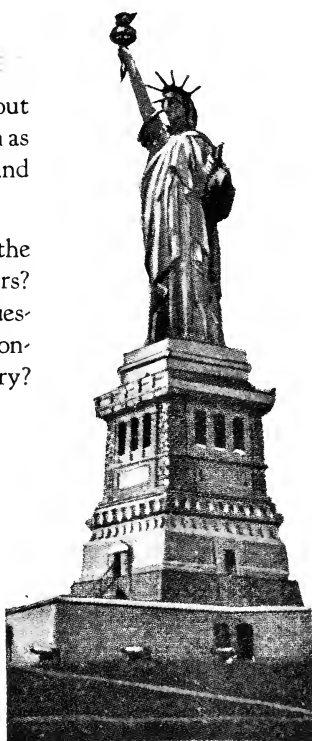
Citizenship Service

Do you desire advice or aid in taking out your Citizen papers or information as to where and when to apply, and what you must know or do?

Are you expecting to go before the court for your final or second papers?
Are you prepared to answer questions about the United States Constitution and the laws of our Country?

Immigrant Service

Are you expecting your wife, family or other relatives from Europe? Is any member of your family detained at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or any other port of entry in the United States?



*If so, write to the office of the Metropolitan
Life Insurance Company in your city, or to*

WELFARE DIVISION
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

FOREWORD

THIS booklet has been prepared by the Immigrant Service and Citizenship Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a practical aid to Policyholders desiring to take out their Second or Citizen papers.

Many of our foreign born people desire to become citizens. It is easy to take out the First Papers. When it comes to the final papers, however, the Declarant faces a discouraging task. The witness requirement is a drawback and the applicant is afraid of the examination. It is at this point that the desired information—in the simplest form—will prove of real benefit to him.

The following pages are intended as a helpful guide to ease the way for the coming citizen. They present in the plainest possible manner what the newcomer must do and know to take his final steps toward American Citizenship.

The booklet contains, however, something more than the necessary facts and information. The purpose is to encourage the newcomer to take part in the life of the community and to absorb the spirit of American institutions and ideals. It aims to promote a knowledge of the lives of great Americans whose example may lead the future citizen to a respect for and love of the flag and the tradition it symbolizes.

The Metropolitan issues this booklet as another step in its welfare service to the Policyholder. Further information on citizenship may be obtained from the Agent or by applying to the local Manager of the Company.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

MAKE AMERICA YOUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS YOUR HOME

The Father of Our Country



GEORGE WASHINGTON

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1789 - 1796



TAKING OATH OF OFFICE



ON HORSEBACK

The Final Steps

The time has come when you are able to take the final steps that will make you a legal American citizen. You have made America your home; you now desire to make America your Country and do your part as a citizen in building it up.

During the past few years, many things have happened in the Nation and in your city to give you some idea of why you should be an American Citizen.

America is a Republic in which Citizens elect the Officers, who are the servants of the people.

Persons who are not Citizens are aliens in the United States; that is, they belong to another country and are only foreigners here.

The moment you become a Citizen, all your children under 21 years of age now in the United States, also become Citizens.

In many States, Citizens *only* may own land or do business as a company.

Only Citizens may be employed by the Federal, State or City Government.

The United States Government protects you at home and an American passport protects you while traveling in other countries.

You have thought of taking out your Final or Citizen Papers, but did not know exactly how to go about it. Let this booklet be your guide and friend.

If you follow the simple advice given in this booklet you will be surprised how easily you will pass from immigrant to American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, LINCOLN, ROOSEVELT, and other noble Americans have helped to build our Nation for the benefit of the People and now it is for us who come after them to do our share in making America a still greater country.

How to Become a Citizen

- 1—Obtain First Papers (Declaration of Intention).
For Information or advice on First Papers ask the Metropolitan Agent, or write to the Metropolitan Home Office for the Booklet, HOW TO TAKE OUT YOUR FIRST PAPERS.
- 2—Apply for Second Papers (Petition for Naturalization).
- 3—You must have two citizen witnesses in Court who swear to the length of time you have lived in the United States and State, to your moral character and that you will make a good Citizen.
- 4—You must pass a simple test of your knowledge of the United States Government, know something about its history and how your State and City are governed.
- 5—You must appear in open Court and swear that you will uphold the principles of the Constitution and be a loyal American.

REMEMBER !

IN ASKING FOR CITIZENSHIP, YOU SWEAR

- That you will give up any duties, military or civil, you may owe to the ruler of the country from which you came;
- That your mind is clear in its true desire to make America your Country as well as your home;
- That you are ready to give your life, if called upon, for the United States, the Land of Liberty;
- That you are not a Polygamist, which means that you believe in having but one wife at a time;
- That you are not an Anarchist, which means that you believe in Government, in Law and Order;
- That you will obey the Laws of the United States, State, City or Town in which you live.

How to Take Out Second Papers

You must first get a paper (Form 2214) which may be obtained from the Clerk of the Court or Naturalization Examiner. A copy of this paper appears on the following pages.

You do not have to go personally; you may write for it.

Fill out pages 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this booklet and copy this information on Form 2214 (*Preliminary Form For Petition For Naturalization*).

Mail this form with your First Papers to the Chief Naturalization Examiner in your district. His address is on the upper left-hand part of the form.

Now you must wait until you receive a postal card from the Chief Naturalization Examiner telling you what to do next.

If you came to the United States after June 29, 1906, you will be required to have from the government an official paper (*Certificate of Arrival*) showing when, where and on what ship you came to this country. You do not have to ask for this paper yourself. The Chief Examiner will try to get it for you after he receives your filled out Form 2214.

If you came to the United States before June 29, 1906, you do not need a Certificate of Arrival.

When you receive the notice or postal from the Examiner you must go with your two witnesses to the place he has named for examination.

What You Tell the Clerk

(Information for Second Papers)

My full, true and correct name is.....

.....
Spell it out clearly. Do not use initials.

The name on my steamship ticket was.....

.....
Spell name as written on your ticket.

My present residence is.....

.....
Number and Street

.....
City or town

.....
State

Where you live now. This must be correct. Read answer several times to be sure you make no mistake.

My present occupation is.....

What do you work at? What is your trade or job? Answer: Laborer, Farmer, Machinist, etc.

I was born on.....

.....
Month

.....
Day

.....
Year

at.....

.....
City or town

.....
Country

Give name of country as it is now known.

The place where I took the ship (or train) which landed me in
the United States was.....

.....
on.....

.....
City and country

.....
Month

.....
Day

.....
Year

I landed in the United States at.....

.....
City

.....
on.....

.....
State

.....
Month

.....
Day

.....
Year

The name of the ship (or railroad) on which I came was.....

.....
If by ship: Name of steamship line was.....

What You Tell the Clerk

I came by: 1st cabin..... 2d cabin..... 3d cabin.....

I arrived as (passenger, stowaway, deserting seaman or otherwise).....

The person in the United States I was coming to was

.....
Give name in full.

The place in the United States I was going to was.....

The names of some of the persons or passengers I traveled with were.....

The date of my Declaration (first paper) is

.....
Month

Day

Year

It was made in the.....Court

.....
Name of Court

located at.....

City or town

County

State

I am.....married.

If not married write "not" on this line.

My {wife's
husband's} name is.....

{She
He} was born

Month

Day

Year

at.....

City or town

Country

and now resides at.....

Number and Street

.....
City or town

State

What You Tell the Clerk

The date of our marriage was.....
Month Day Year

I have.....children.

The name, when and where born, and the place where each
of my children now lives, is:

..... Born.....at..... Lives at.....

..... Born.....at..... Lives at.....

..... Born.....at..... Lives at.....

..... Born.....at..... Lives at.....

..... Born.....at..... Lives at.....

Name the children over 21, also: Give children living, only.

If not now, have you ever been married?.....

Are you divorced?.....

The foreign country of which I am now a subject or citizen is

.....
Be sure to give correct name since the War.

I can.....speak English. (*You must know how to speak
English and write your name.*)

I have resided continuously in the United States since

.....
Tell exact date when you came to the U. S.

I have resided continuously in the State where I now live since

.....
Month

Day

Year

What You Tell the Clerk

I have previously made petition for naturalization
(second papers). If so, it was made in the

..... Court of
Name of Court City and State

on and was not granted because
Month Day Year

If you wish your name changed, give full name you desire
.....

WITNESSES

Give name, occupation and place where they live, of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years and will go with you to Court. If either witness is foreign born he must bring his Citizen Papers.

(First)
Name Occupation Address

(Second)
Name Occupation Address

If applicant is a married woman, answer the following:

My husband was naturalized on
If husband is not citizen write "not"

..... at
Month Day Year City State

(A certificate of arrival will be furnished for both husband and wife so that you need not fill out separate forms.)

Facts You Must Know

About Taking Out Your *Second Papers*

Petition for Naturalization means legally asking for Second or Citizen Papers.

You should apply for your Second Papers two years after the date of your First Papers, but not before you have been five years in the United States.

The five years in the United States must be continuous. Some Courts have ruled that even if you went abroad for several months during that period you must begin counting the five years from the date of your last arrival in the United States.

You must be one year in the State in which you live.

No matter how long you are in the United States, you cannot get your Second Papers before taking out your First Papers.

You must be at least 21 years old.

You must be able to speak the English language and write your own name.

If you desire to change your name, you can do so legally as part of your becoming a citizen. You must ask this in your Petition Papers.

You are asking to become a citizen, not only of the City and State in which you live, but of the entire United States.

You must go to the Court of the place in which you live. You cannot apply for your Second Papers in Chicago, if you live in New York.

You pay \$4 to the Clerk of the Court when he makes out the Petition for Naturalization (your official application for Second Papers). *No more, no less.* This money goes to the United States.

You cannot obtain your Second or Citizen Papers during the thirty days before Election Day.

Facts You Must Know

When applying for your Second Papers to the Clerk of the Court you must bring with you two witnesses, citizens of the United States who have known you personally for at least five years in the United States and during the last year in the State in which you live.

The witnesses must also appear at the time you go before the Court. Substitute witnesses may be used if the original witnesses have since died, moved away or cannot be produced.

If you have lived in the State for at least one year but less than five years, your witnesses swear to your living there for that period. The part of the five years that you spent in some other State you must prove before the Court by these or other witnesses or by sworn statements from citizens who have known you there.

The witnesses also swear that in their opinion you are in every way desirable for citizenship in the United States.

You must sign in your own handwriting the official Petition for Naturalization which the Clerk of the Court fills out.

After you apply for Second Papers, ninety days must pass before the Court gives you a hearing on your Petition. You will receive notice to come to the Court on a certain day, with your two witnesses.

If the Court grants you Citizen Papers you must take oath of allegiance to the United States—that is, you must swear that you will be a loyal citizen and uphold the laws of our country.

The Clerk will give you your Citizen Papers (officially known as Certificate of Naturalization) showing that you have been made a Citizen of the United States. There is no charge for the Certificate.

Facts You Must Know

When you are made a Citizen, you have all the rights and duties of the native born Citizen. The only offices you cannot hold are those of President and Vice-President of the United States.

If you were born in the United States, you are a Citizen.

If you arrived in this country before you were 21 years old and your father became a citizen before you had reached that age, you are a Citizen also and can vote on your father's Papers.

If a woman marries a citizen of the United States or her husband becomes a citizen, she does not become a citizen right away, but must take out her own citizen papers.

She does not have to take out the first papers; she asks only for second or citizen papers.

She must live for at least one year in the United States before asking for the Second Papers. It is not necessary that she live in one state during the entire year.

A woman who, before September 22, 1922, lost her citizenship because she married an alien, must apply for second papers to regain her citizenship.

If the husband of a woman citizen dies or they are divorced, she remains a citizen.

Unmarried women and widows may take out Second Papers in the same way as men.

A widow may apply for Second Papers on the First Papers of her husband. Her minor children become Citizens through her naturalization.

A woman whose husband is not a citizen may become a citizen herself by applying for First and Second Papers in the same manner as men or single women.

Facts You Must Know

If a woman citizen marries an alien she does not lose her citizenship unless her husband belongs to the class of persons that are not allowed to become citizens under the law, or unless she goes before a Court and declares that she does not care to remain a citizen.

Persons not belonging to the White or Black Race, and Anarchists, Polygamists, Criminals, Insane, cannot become Citizens.

Tell the truth, so that nothing in your papers can be questioned. You will then have no trouble when you come before the Court for your Citizen Papers.

You swear in your First Papers that you desire to become a Citizen of the United States. Do not forget, then, to complete your citizenship as soon as you may do so. This is a duty to yourself as well as to America, in which you now have your home and enjoy the benefits of Freedom and Democracy.

Learn English

If you are not able to speak, read or write the English language, do not lose time. Go to evening school; it is free.

English is the language of our country. You must learn it or you will remain a helpless stranger in our midst.

The Court will not give you the Second or Final Citizen Papers if you cannot understand the English language.

Study the Constitution

The Constitution of the United States is the Highest Law of the Land. It tells us how we are governed. You must learn what it says to understand the Government of the United States.

The True American

The true American believes in Liberty, Equality, Justice, Humanity.

The true American does not believe that Liberty means the right to do anything he likes. He knows that Liberty carries with it a sense of Duty.

The true American believes that "All men are created free and equal." He believes in the aristocracy of the People. There are no classes in America.

The true American is broad-minded and humane. His heart and hand go out to help the helpless. He respects women and the home.

The true American believes in freedom of religion, free speech, free press, as the foundation of the land. He obeys the rule of the majority.

The true American says: "Work, be happy, spend a little, save a little."

The true American believes in his own ability, but holds that the other fellow is as good as he and should have the same chance to life and happiness. He believes in equality of opportunity.

The true American has self-respect. He supports himself and his family and conducts himself as a free man should. He strives to own a home.

The true American is alert and enterprising. No work is too hard for him during working hours, no play too good for him when he is free. He works with a will, and wholeheartedly. He knows what he wants and goes after it. What he begins, he finishes.

The true American is upright and honest. He believes in fair play, the square deal, one price.

The true American is a patriotic American.

MAKE AMERICA YOUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS YOUR HOME

A Man of the People



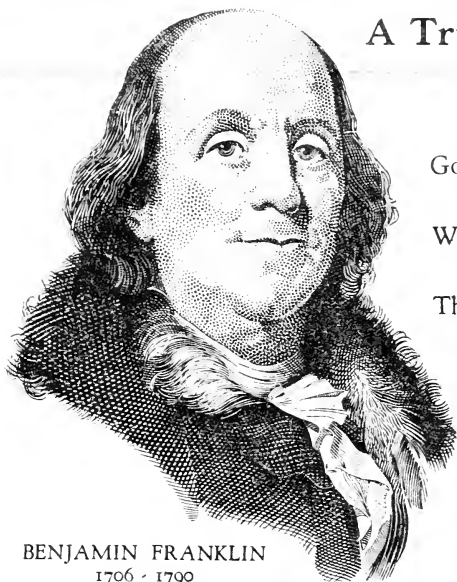
PRESIDENT LINCOLN said:

America is a Nation

“OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE
FOR THE PEOPLE”

Lincoln was born in a Log Cabin. His life is the story of a great and gentle
MAN of the PEOPLE

A True American



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
1706 - 1790

FRANKLIN SAID:

GOD helps them that help themselves.

We are never too old to learn.

There are no gains without pains.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.

Lose no time; be always employed in something useful.

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

For age and want, save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that's the stuff
Life is made of.

Think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are
your duty.

Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.

Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Read FRANKLIN'S *Poor Richard's Almanac*. You can get it in any public library.

What You Should Read

Below are a few interesting books that will give you a good idea of the great men of America and the Country they helped to build up.

Read the beautiful story *The Man Without a Country*, and the loving, though sad picture of President LINCOLN, in *The Perfect Tribute*.

FRANKLIN, in his *Autobiography*, tells the story of his life in a simple but very charming manner. It is a noble example of plain living and high thinking.

You will also find the story of our country very well told in the history books given below.

These are but a few of the books you should read. They will make you think about America. From them you will learn to love America.

The Man Without a Country EDWARD E. HALE

Autobiography BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Poor Richard's Almanac BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

The Perfect Tribute MARY R. S. ANDREWS

Lives of: GEORGE WASHINGTON—THOMAS JEFFERSON—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—ALEXANDER HAMILTON—U. S. GRANT—THEODORE ROOSEVELT—WOODROW WILSON—WILLIAM H. TAFT—WARREN G. HARDING—THOMAS EDISON—JOHN BURROUGHS—ANDREW CARNEGIE—JACOB A. RIIS.

Ideals of the Republic THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The American Commonwealth JAMES BRYCE

The American Government FREDERIC HASKIN

The Declaration of Independence

The Constitution of the United States

History of the United States EDWARD EGGLESTON

Leading Facts of American History D. H. MONTGOMERY

What to See in America CLIFTON JOHNSON

You can get these books in any public library

Advice to the Coming Citizen

We know that you cannot make true Americans by merely telling them to be good Citizens.

The spirit of the true American must grow up in your heart and mind. It must become a part of your soul.

We offer these few words of advice to the sincerely serious person who wants to be a true American:

Read an American newspaper or magazine and become familiar with the spirit in which it is written.

Try to mix with the older American.

Get away, as much as possible, from immigrant centers where Old World subjects are always discussed.

Go out for the new, for the American topics of conversation.

Read the story of our country; know its big events, its places of national interest, its institutions.

Read the *Declaration of Independence*, the *Constitution*, the messages of the President and other American Statesmen.

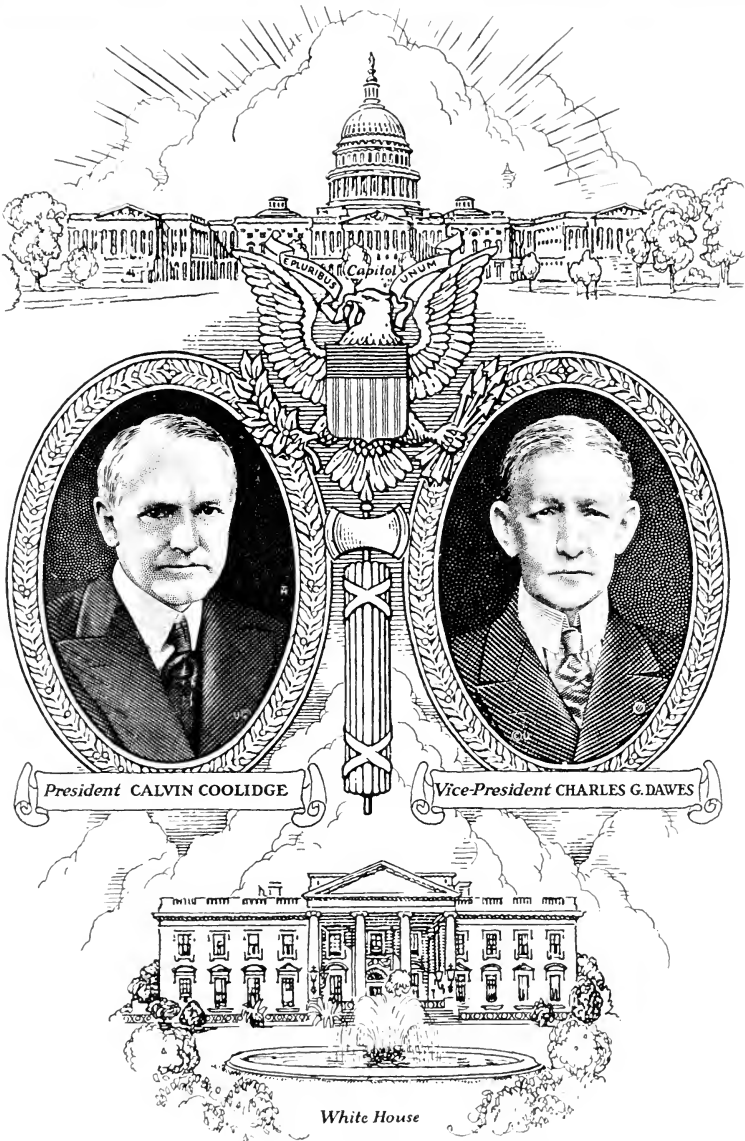
Read about the lives of great Americans; know something of our inventions, our products, our commerce.

Read the literature of America; attend public school lectures, visit our museums, our natural wonders.

If you will follow this advice, if you will let yourself into the *spirit* of America, you will be surprised how quickly you will act like an American, be proud of your country, and do your full duty toward it.

As you begin to get this spirit, you will begin to give something to America—you will begin to take *your* part in making America a greater nation.

MAKE AMERICA YOUR COUNTRY AS WELL AS YOUR HOME



The United States of America

Presidents

GEORGE WASHINGTON	1789	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	1861
JOHN ADAMS	1797	ANDREW JOHNSON	1865
THOMAS JEFFERSON	1801	ULYSSES S. GRANT	1869
JAMES MADISON	1809	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	1877
JAMES MONROE	1817	JAMES A. GARFIELD	1881
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	1825	CHESTER A. ARTHUR	1881
ANDREW JACKSON	1829	GROVER CLEVELAND	1885
MARTIN VAN BUREN	1837	BENJAMIN HARRISON	1889
WILLIAM H. HARRISON	1841	GROVER CLEVELAND	1893
JOHN TYLER	1841	WILLIAM MCKINLEY	1897
JAMES K. POLK	1845	THEODORE ROOSEVELT	1901
ZACHARY TAYLOR	1849	WILLIAM H. TAFT	1909
MILLARD FILLMORE	1850	WOODROW WILSON	1913
FRANKLIN PIERCE	1853	WARREN G. HARDING	1921
JAMES BUCHANAN	1857	CALVIN COOLIDGE	1923

The United States

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arizona	Maryland	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Oregon
California	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Mississippi	South Carolina
Delaware	Missouri	South Dakota
Florida	Montana	Tennessee
Georgia	Nebraska	Texas
Idaho	Nevada	Utah
Illinois	New Hampshire	Vermont
Indiana	New Jersey	Virginia
Iowa	New Mexico	Washington
Kansas	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wyoming

Alaska and Hawaii are Territories; Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, where Washington, the capital city, is located, are Districts; the Philippines, a Possession.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
Census of 1920—105,710,620

American National Airs

Star-Spangled Banner

Oh! say, can you see
By the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd
At the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
Through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched
Were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night
That our flag was still there,
Oh! say, does that Star-Spangled
Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave?

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

America

(My Country, 'tis of thee)
My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills;
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

SAMUEL F. SMITH

The American Flag: Its Meaning

The first American flag is said to have been made by Betsy Ross, a widow. She owned a little shop on Arch Street, Philadelphia. The story goes that General Washington, with two friends, called on her in June, 1776, and asked her to make the flag for the new Republic. The flag she made had thirteen white stars in a circle in the blue field and thirteen stripes, red and white.

A year later—June 14, 1777—Congress made this the official flag of the Country. This day is now known as Flag Day.

As each new state entered the Union, a star was added until today the blue field of the flag contains forty-eight stars.

The American flag is known as "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Old Glory," or "The Red, White and Blue."

Every stripe, star, color, in it, means something vital to the life of the American people.

The thirteen stripes stand for the thirteen original colonies that banded together to fight for freedom and democracy.

The red stripes stand for the courage and bravery of the sons of America, who have given their lives that liberty may live.

The white stripes stand for freedom and peace, which all true citizens of America hold sacred.

The blue field means the loyalty of American citizens to the principles of our government, their readiness to uphold the Constitution of our country, and their devotion to the flag.

The stars represent the States in the Union, showing how America has grown from thirteen Colonies in 1776—when she declared herself a free people—to forty-eight States, now.

THE FLAG: ITS BIRTH



BETSY ROSS
and the
FIRST AMERICAN FLAG
1777



THE AMERICAN FLAG was officially authorized by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is said to have made the first flag, at the request of General Washington.

